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React to a Possible Improvised Explosive Device (IED) (UNCLASSIFIED / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (U//FOUO)

052-192-1270

Conditions: You are given an operational environment, theater rules of engagement (ROE), **escalation of force (EOF) measures**, a 9-line explosive hazards (EH) spot report, and higher headquarters mission instructions. The element has all available equipment and personnel. The element personnel have already received a theater-level explosive ordnance briefing. The theater could contain static IEDs/vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), **suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (SVBIEDs)**, and person-borne improvised explosive devices (PBIEDs).

Standards: React to a possible static IED/VBIED, SVBIED, or PBIED by taking immediate action to prevent injuries or death to personnel and damage to equipment.

Performance Steps

1. React to a possible static IED/VBIED while mounted.
 - a. Alert the vehicle commander and elements of the convoy of the possible IED/VBIED and its location **using the 3 Ds (distance, direction, description)**.
 - b. If stopping the vehicle puts it within **the estimated casualty radius** of the possible IED/VBIED, the driver should speed up and quickly move through the danger area to a **tactically safe position and distance** (the minimum safe distance is dependent on the mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations [METT-TC] factors).

WARNING: BASE ALL ACTIONS ON CURRENT ENEMY TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES (TTP) IN THE RESPECTIVE AREA OF OPERATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IN AN AREA WHERE VICTIM-OPERATED IEDS ARE USED, YOU WOULD STOP YOUR VEHICLE.

- c. If it is possible to stop the vehicle before getting within the estimated casualty radius of the IED/VBIED, the driver should be prepared to immediately back away from the possible IED/VBIED and place the vehicle in a **tactically safe position and distance** or as leadership directs (the minimum safe distance is dependent on METT-TC factors).
 - d. Establish security, and scan for possible secondary IEDs/VBIEDs using the 5/25 meter checks.
 - e. Report the possible static IED/VBIED and any secondary suspected IEDs/VBIEDs to the patrol leadership using the EH spot report.
 - f. Immediately scan the area for signs of enemy activity (such as an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper). IEDs/VBIEDs are often used to initiate complex attacks.
 - g. Follow the vehicle commander's directions, and do not use radio communications equipment within 300 meters of the suspected IED/VBIED.
 2. React to a possible static IED/VBIED while dismounted.
 - a. Alert the team/squad of the possible IED/VBIED and its location using the 3 Ds.
 - b. Evacuate the danger area, and move to a **tactically safe position and distance** (the minimum safe distance is dependent on METT-TC factors).
 - c. Establish security, and scan for possible secondary IEDs/VBIEDs and signs of enemy activity (such as an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).
 - d. Report the possible static IED/VBIED and any secondary suspected IEDs/VBIEDs to the patrol leadership using the EH spot report.
 - e. Follow the patrol leadership directions.
 3. React to a possible SVBIED that is entering a halted unit's perimeter/standoff zone with EOF measures already emplaced.

Performance Steps

WARNING: SOLDIERS MUST PERFORM THE FOLLOWING STEPS ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT THEATER ROE AND USE THE PROPER EOF MEASURES. REACTION TIME DEPENDS UPON THE VEHICLE SPEED. SOLDIERS MUST BE READY TO SKIP THROUGH THE STEPS IN THE EOF MEASURES BY IMMEDIATELY OPENING FIRE ON THE VEHICLE OR DRIVER IF THE SITUATION REQUIRES.

- a. Alert the unit of the possible SVBIED.
- b. Signal the approaching vehicle to stop as it passes clearly marked trigger lines by using signs, flares, green lasers, spotlights, VS-17 panels, or other clearly visible means.
- c. If the vehicle does not stop, employ audible EOF measures (such as air horns, sirens, traffic whistles, vehicle horns, or other clearly audible means).
- d. If the vehicle does not stop, point your weapon at the vehicle and demonstrate intent to use it.
- e. If the vehicle still does not stop, fire aimed warning shots into a predesignated area with an appropriate weapon system while taking possible rounds skipping into consideration.
- f. If the vehicle still does not stop, fire aimed shots at the engine block and then the driver (according to ROE) until the vehicle stops.
- g. Clear the area around the possible SVBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 450 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- h. Establish security, and scan for possible secondary IEDs and signs of enemy activity (such as an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).

WARNING: THE ENEMY HAS BEEN KNOWN TO USE MULTIPLE SVBIEDS WHEN ATTACKING COALITION FORCES.

- i. Report the possible SVBIED to the patrol leadership using the EH spot report.
- j. Follow the patrol leadership directions.

4. React to a possible SVBIED while conducting mounted movement according to current ROE and EOF measures.

WARNING: SOLDIERS MUST PERFORM THE FOLLOWING STEPS ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT THEATER ROE AND USE THE PROPER EOF MEASURES. REACTION TIME DEPENDS UPON THE VEHICLE SPEED. SOLDIERS MUST BE READY TO SKIP THROUGH THE STEPS IN THE EOF MEASURES BY IMMEDIATELY OPENING FIRE ON THE VEHICLE OR DRIVER IF THE SITUATION REQUIRES.

- a. Alert unit leadership of the approaching vehicle.
- b. Signal the approaching vehicle to maintain maximum standoff per unit predetermined distances by using signs, flares, green lasers, spotlights, VS-17 panels, or other clearly visible means.
- c. If the vehicle continues approaching, point your weapon at the vehicle and demonstrate intent to use it.
- d. If the vehicle continues approaching and becomes an immediate threat, fire aimed warning shots with an appropriate weapon system while taking rounds skipping into consideration.
- e. If the vehicle still does not stop, fire aimed shots at the engine block and then the driver (according to ROE) until the vehicle stops.
- f. Report the possible SVBIED and employment of EOF measures to the patrol leadership.
- g. Clear the area around the possible SVBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 450 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- h. Establish security, and scan for signs of enemy activity (such as additional SVBIEDs, an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).
- i. Follow the patrol leadership directions.

5. React to a possible PBIED according to current ROE and EOF measures.

WARNING: THE FOLLOWING STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN WHEN HOSTILE INTENT OR ACTIONS IS/ARE DETERMINED. REFER TO TASK 052-192-1271 (IDENTIFY VISUAL INDICATORS OF AN IED).

- a. Alert the unit to possible PBIED using the 3 Ds.
- b. Issue a verbal command with a loud and firm voice in the local language to maintain maximum standoff until the suspect stops. Your weapon should be at the ready position.

Performance Steps

- c. When dealing with a noncompliant suspect, use deadly force according to ROE and EOF measures.

DANGER: AFTER THESE ACTIONS, THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT THE PBIED SUSPECT WILL ATTEMPT TO DETONATE THE EXPLOSIVE DEVICE. USE DEADLY FORCE ACCORDING TO THE THEATER ROE AND EOF MEASURES.

DANGER: ENSURE THAT SOLDIERS DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PHYSICALLY RESTRAIN THE SUSPECT FROM DETONATING THE DEVICE. THIS IS VERY DANGEROUS DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF DETONATION OR USE OF A REMOTE INITIATION SYSTEM.

- (1) If the suspect continues to approach, point your weapon at the suspect and show intent to use while continuing to use verbal commands.
 - (2) If the suspect continues approaching and becomes an immediate threat, fire aimed warning shots with the appropriate weapon system, while taking rounds skipping into consideration.
 - (3) If the suspect still does not stop, fire aimed shots until the threat is neutralized (according to ROE).
 - (4) Report the possible PBIED and employment of EOF measures to the patrol leadership.
 - (5) Clear the area around the possible PBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
 - (6) Establish security, and scan for signs of enemy activity (such as additional PBIEDs, an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).
 - (7) Follow the patrol leadership directions.
- d. When dealing with a compliant suspect—
- (1) Direct the compliant suspect to show hands, palms up. The suspect must show palms and have fingers spread, so that you can determine if the suspect is palming a detonator (there may be a remote detonator). Visually demonstrate if required.
 - (2) Tell the suspect to place all carried items on the ground and to step two paces away from them. Visually demonstrate if required.
 - (3) Direct the suspect to remove outer clothing, such as jackets, and place the garments on the ground. Maintain cultural sensitivities when dealing with females.
 - (4) Direct the suspect to raise or pull tight any layered clothing while turning in a complete circle in order to reveal any possible concealed devices. Maintain cultural sensitivities when dealing with females.
 - (5) If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, direct the suspect to lie face down with legs spread wide, arms outstretched, and palms up. Do not approach the suspect, even if the suspect is injured.
 - (6) If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, maintain cover.
 - (7) Report the possible PBIED to unit leadership.
 - (8) Clear the area around the possible PBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
 - (9) Establish security, and scan for secondary PBIEDs, along with enemy overwatch positions, for detonating the PBIED.
 - (10) Follow the patrol leadership directions.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with an operational environment that could contain static IEDs/VBIEDs, SVBIEDs, and PBIEDs.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to react to possible IEDs by taking immediate action to prevent injuries or death to personnel and damage to equipment.

Performance Measures

1. Reacted to a possible static IED/VBIED while mounted.
2. Reacted to a possible static IED/VBIED while dismounted.

GO **NO-GO**

____ ____
____ ____

Performance Measures	<u>GO</u>	<u>NO-GO</u>
3. Reacted to a possible SVBIED that was entering the halted unit's perimeter/standoff zone with EOF measures already emplaced.	—	—
4. Reacted to a possible SVBIED while conducting mounted movement according to current ROE and EOF measures.	—	—
5. Reacted to a possible PBIED according to current ROE and EOF measures.	—	—

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any measure is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any measure, show him how to do it correctly.

References

Required

TC 20-32-5

Related

FM 20-32

FM 4-30.51

FMI 3-34.119

GTA 09-12-001

**Identify Visual Indicators of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) (UNCLASSIFIED / FOR
OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (U//FOUO)**

052-192-1271

Conditions: You are given an operational environment that could contain static IEDs/vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (SVBIEDs), and person-borne improvised explosive devices (PBIEDs).

Standards: Identify visual indicators of static IEDs/VBIEDs, SVBIEDs, and PBIEDs, to reduce the probability of injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

Performance Steps

NOTE: An IED consists of three main parts—an initiating system, a casing, and a main charge. The identification of any of these parts is the primary method of IED detection.

NOTE: An IED is defined by Joint Publication (JP) 1-02 as "a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from nonmilitary components." An IED is very similar in nature to a booby trap in its employment and uses. An IED can be command-detonated or victim-actuated. Thus, it is possible for an explosive hazard to be both an IED and a booby trap. Just like a booby trap, an IED is only limited by the imagination and sophistication of the enemy using it. An IED is often manufactured from abandoned friendly or enemy ammunition stores. Civilian bulk explosives can also be used to manufacture an IED.

NOTE: The first indication of an IED is a change in the environment, something that is there now that was not there earlier. Some examples include disturbed patches in the road, fresh piles of dirt, newly erected signs, abandoned vehicles, and garbage or debris piles.

1. Identify what constitutes an IED threat.
 - a. History of previous attacks (Tier One sites).
 - b. Locations/chokepoints frequented by coalition forces.
 - c. Terrain conducive to IED emplacement and escape.
 - d. Decrease in normal traffic/pedestrian flow.
 - e. Environmental changes.
 - (1) Holes filled in.
 - (2) Curbs repaired.
 - (3) New pieces of concrete along a road.
 - (4) New signs along a route.
 - (5) Trash along the route that was not there previously.
 - (6) Dead animals along the route.
 - f. Possible markers.
 - g. Telltale signs of IEDs.
 - (1) Exposed ordnance.
 - (2) Detonating cord (DETCORD).
 - (3) Antennas.
 - (4) Wires.
2. Identify types of IED-initiating systems.
 - a. Radio-controlled improvised explosive device (RCIED).
 - (1) Car alarm systems (key fobs).
 - (2) Wireless doorbell transmitters.
 - (3) Radio-controlled toys.
 - (4) Telephones (cordless or cellular).
 - (5) Military-type remote-detonating transmitters/receivers.
 - (6) Passive infrared sensors, commonly used for motion sensitive light fixtures.

Performance Steps

- b. Command-wired improvised explosive device (CWIED).
 - (1) Electrical initiation system.
 - (2) Nonelectrical initiation system.
 - c. PBIED.
 - d. Victim-operated improvised explosive device (VOIED).
 - (1) Passive infrared receiver (PIR).
 - (2) Pressure.
 - (3) Trip wire.
 - (4) Antihandling.
 - e. Timed IED.
 - (1) Mechanical washing machine timer.
 - (2) Electronic timer.
3. Identify visual indicators of static IED.
- a. Changes in community patterns. Be alert to fewer people or vehicles in a normally busy area, open windows, or the absence of children playing.
 - b. Colors that seem out of place. Look for noticeable items left by the enemy (for example, exposed red DETCORD or other parts of an IED). Look for contrasting colors (for example, freshly disturbed dirt [it will be darker in color] or concrete that does not match the surrounding area).
 - c. Markers by roadsides. Markers (for example, tires, rock piles, ribbon, or tape) may identify an IED location or serve as an aiming reference.
 - d. Shapes that seem out of place. Take note of object outlines that seem out of place for the environment that you are in.
 - e. Graffiti symbols or writings on buildings and walls. These might serve as warnings to local nationals (LNs) (interpreters are very helpful).
 - f. Signs that are newly erected or out of place. Pay attention to newly erected placards and signs that might be concealing an IED or serve as warnings to locals and messages to insurgents.
 - g. Activities such as the following:
 - (1) Vehicles following your convoy for a long distance and then pulling off the roadside.
 - (2) Obstacles in the roadway used to channel the convoy.
 - (3) Signals with flares or city lights being switched off/on as a convoy approaches.
 - (4) People videotaping ordinary activities or military movements.
 - (5) Presence of a news camera crew.
 - (6) Personnel fitting the description of PBIEDs waiting for mobile targets to follow (selecting worthy-to-attack targets).
 - h. Concealment, such as the following:
 - (1) Dirt or gravel piles on the roadsides.
 - (2) Garbage piles.
 - (3) Trash or burlap bags.
 - (4) Culverts (look for exposed wiring running out of them).
 - (5) Prior IED sites.
 - (6) Tires.
 - (7) Tree trunks and branches.
 - (8) Light poles.
 - (9) Guard rails.
 - (10) Dead animals.
 - (11) Boxes.
 - (12) Potholes or washed-out road areas.
 - (13) Dead bodies or mannequins on roads (simulating dead bodies).
 - (14) Traffic cones or other construction equipment unattended on the roadside.
 - (15) Children being used to deliver IEDs.
4. Identify visual indicators of VBIEDs/SVBIEDs.

Performance Steps

NOTE: SVBIEDs include a driver and can be used as mobile bombs. SVBIEDs move to the intended target; static VBIEDs wait for the target to come to them. The enemy is very adaptive and is constantly monitoring our tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) and changing their TTP accordingly.

- a. Drivers.
 - (1) Usually are male.
 - (2) Ignore orders to stop.
 - (3) Attempt to circumvent security.
 - (4) Often have a calm demeanor.
 - (5) Wear individual ballistic armor (IBA) for protection against small arms fire from coalition forces to ensure that they will be able to carry out the attack.
 - (6) May allow a patrol to come to him (pull over and let a patrol begin to pass).
 - (7) May appear sedated/intoxicated (for example, driving erratically).
- b. SVBIEDs (back-up triggerman may be close by).
 - (1) May appear overloaded, with chassis low to the ground.
 - (2) Darkened windows or shades.
 - (3) Parked near a high-profile target or route.
 - (4) Parked unusually close to moving traffic.
 - (5) License plates or vehicles not fitting the area of operations (AO).
 - (6) Illegally parked or broken down at a choke point.
 - (7) Moving erratically or not in a normal traffic pattern (for example, trolling).
 - (8) Traffic that has pulled over to let the patrol pass.
 - (9) Traffic merging from an on-ramp.
 - (10) Traffic merging from intersections or breaks in the median.
 - (11) Oncoming traffic with no hard barrier or median separating it from the patrol.
 - (12) Recently painted.
- c. VBIED (triggerman may be close by).
 - (1) Abandoned on the roadside.
 - (2) May appear overloaded, with chassis low to the ground.
 - (3) Donkey carts or other loaded trailers left on the roadside.
 - (4) Darkened windows or shades.
 - (5) Parked near a high-profile target or route.
 - (6) Parked unusually close to moving traffic.
 - (7) License plates or vehicles not fitting the AO.
 - (8) Illegally parked or broken down at a choke point.
 - (9) Recently painted.

5. Identify visual indicators of PBIEDs.

- a. Physical characteristics. Those who orchestrate PBIEDs try to choose individuals who can blend with the target population and escape the notice of security personnel. Be especially aware of females acting out of cultural character.

WARNING: PBIEDS HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVELY EMPLOYED AGAINST LOCAL NATIONALS. TO DATE THEY HAVE RARELY BEEN USED AGAINST COALITION FORCES MAKING STATISTICAL DATA ON CHARACTERISTICS HARD TO GATHER. HOWEVER, THIS REMAINS AN EFFECTIVE ENEMY TTP.

- b. Visible characteristics. Normally PBIEDs employ a vest-type device.
 - (1) Bulging coat or clothing that does not fit the season or event.
 - (2) LNs wearing a back support (walking in an unusually erect manner or having a lump under their clothing).
 - (3) Backpack with holes or slits.
 - (4) Briefcase with protruding wires or a visible arming or firing switch.
- c. Behavioral characteristics.
 - (1) Appear calm, yet intensely focused.
 - (2) Stand out from others in mood or behavior.
 - (3) Have a fixed stare and unaware of normal constraints.

Performance Steps

(4) Muttering (praying).

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with an operational environment that could contain static IEDs/VBIEDs, SVBIEDs, or PBIEDs.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to identify visual indicators of IEDs to reduce the probability of injury to personnel or damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	<u>GO</u>	<u>NO-GO</u>
1. Identified what constitutes an IED threat.	_____	_____
2. Identified types of IED-initiating systems.	_____	_____
3. Identified visual indicators of static IED.	_____	_____
4. Identified visual indicators of VBIEDs/SVBIEDs.	_____	_____
5. Identified visual indicators of PBIEDs.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any measure is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any measure, show him how to do it correctly.

References

Required
TC 20-32-5

Related
FM 20-32
FM 4-30.51
FMI 3-34.119
GTA 09-12-001
JP 1-02

React to an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Attack (UNCLASSIFIED / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (U//FOUO)

052-192-3261

Conditions: You are a **patrol** leader, and your **patrol** is conducting a mounted/dismounted military operation when an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) **Suicide Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (SVBIED)** or Person Borne Improvised Explosive Device (PBIED) detonates. The element has all available equipment, personnel, current Rules of Engagement (ROE) and Escalation of Force (EOF) **measures**, a 9-line explosive hazards (EH) spot report, and higher headquarters mission instructions. The element personnel have already received a theater-level explosive ordnance briefing.

Standards: React to the IED attack by directing the patrol to use the **5-Cs (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control)**, 5/25 meter checks, suppress any enemy fire, set up security, evacuate any casualties, recover any disabled vehicles, and exit the area.

Performance Steps

1. React to an IED attack while maintaining movement.

DANGER: REMEMBER THAT THE IED IS JUST ONE PART OF AN AMBUSH. ONCE THE IED DETONATES, THE ENEMY MAY ATTACK WITH SMALL ARMS FIRE, ROCKET-PROPELLED GRENADES, AND/OR SECONDARY IEDs. THE ENEMY MAY HAVE MORTARS AND ROCKETS ZEROED IN ON THE IED KILL ZONE OR SUSPECTED SAFE AREA. THE **PATROL MUST BE READY TO REACT TO ANY THREAT AFTER THE IED DETONATES AND MOVE OUT OF THE KILL ZONE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

- a. Report the IED attack to the other **patrol** members **using the 3 Ds (distance, direction and description)**.
- b. Direct the **patrol** to focus outward from the attack site and suppress any enemy fire, while moving out of the contact area.
- c. Direct the **patrol** members to report **the status of ammunition casualties and equipment (ACE)**.

DANGER: THE **PATROL LEADER SHOULD SUBMIT A REQUEST FOR MEDICAL EVACUATION (MEDEVAC) AS SOON AS THERE IS AN INDICATION OF A SERIOUS CASUALTY. IF A TREATMENT FACILITY/FORWARD OPERATING BASE (FOB) IS NOT WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY SUBMIT A REQUEST FOR MEDEVAC. DO NOT WAIT UNTIL REACHING THE RALLY POINT BEFORE SENDING THE MEDEVAC REQUEST. A SPECIFIC GRID CAN BE TRANSMITTED LATER. IF POSSIBLE, ESTABLISH THE PICK-UP ZONE (PZ) AWAY FROM THE IED SITE TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM TARGETING FIRST RESPONDERS WITH A SECONDARY IED OR AMBUSH.**

- d. **Patrol** leader reports contact to higher headquarters (HQ).
- e. Direct the **patrol** to the rally point based upon mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC) factors.
- f. Treat and evacuate any casualties and assess any equipment damage.
- g. Continue the mission **if applicable**.

2. React to an IED attack while being forced to stop.

- a. Direct the **patrol** to focus outward from the attack site, take cover and **begin looking for signs of any enemy activity such as an impending ambush, triggerman, cameraman or sniper** and suppress any enemy fire as required.

DANGER: LEADERS MUST BE AWARE OF EVERCHANGING ENEMY SNIPER TACTICS TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES.

- (1) Have personnel in any disabled vehicles dismount on the noncontact side of the vehicle and lay down suppressive fire.
- (2) Have nondisabled vehicles moved out of the kill zone. Direct any personnel with a target in their sector to suppress enemy fire.

Performance Steps

- b. Direct the **patrol** to assault and destroy any enemy resistance using fire-and-movement techniques **as required**.
 - (1) Designate one portion of the **patrol** to continue suppressing enemy fire and another portion to assault the enemy position from the flank.
 - (2) Shift suppressive fires when the assault element closes on the enemy position.
 - (3) **Neutralize** any remaining enemy resistance.

DANGER: IF THE **PATROL CANNOT ACHIEVE FIRE SUPERIORITY OVER THE ENEMY, THE **PATROL** LEADER MUST DECIDE WHETHER TO BREAK CONTACT OR TO STAY IN PLACE UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.**

- c. Establish 360-degree security while executing the 5 Cs (Confirm, Clear, Cordon, Check and Control).
- d. Ensure that the **patrol** is alert and conducts the 5/25 meter checks while scanning for any additional IEDs/VBIEDs/SVBIEDs/PBIEDs **or enemy activity such as a triggerman, cameraman or sniper attacks**.
- e. Treat and evacuate any casualties.
- f. Send a report to higher HQ.
- g. Recover any disabled vehicles.
 - (1) If disabled vehicles can be recovered with **patrol** assets, install a tow device to move the disabled vehicles out of the area as soon as possible.
 - (2) If outside support is needed for recovery, call higher HQ for guidance.
 - (3) If directed by higher HQ, abandon or destroy disabled vehicles and communications equipment.
- h. Direct **patrol** movement to the rally point.
 - (1) Select the rally point according to METT-TC factors.
 - (2) Adjust the tow device on disabled vehicles so they can be moved with the **patrol** to a safe area.
- i. Continue the mission **if applicable**.

3. React to an IED attack while dismounted.

- a. Establish 360-degree security and direct the patrol to focus outward from the attack site, take cover and **begin looking for signs of an enemy activity such as an impending ambush, triggerman, cameraman or sniper** and suppress any enemy fire as required. **Ensure that the patrol is alert and conducts the 5/25 meter checks while scanning for any additional IEDs/VBIEDs/SVBIEDs/PBIEDs.**
- b. Direct the **patrol** to assault and **neutralize** any enemy activity using fire-and-movement techniques **as required**.
 - (1) Designate one portion of the patrol to continue suppressing enemy fire and another portion to assault the enemy position from the flank using METT-TC factors.
 - (2) Shift suppressive fires when the assault element closes on the enemy position.
 - (3) Neutralize any remaining enemy resistance.

DANGER: YOUR REACTION TO AN IED ATTACK DEPENDS UPON WHETHER OR NOT THERE ARE CASUALTIES. YOU WOULD NORMALLY MOVE OUT OF THE KILL ZONE IMMEDIATELY, BUT CASUALTIES MAY FORCE YOU TO STAY IN THE AREA UNTIL CASUALTY EVACUATION (CASEVAC) IS COMPLETED. IT IS CRITICAL THAT THE PATROL MOVE OUT OF THE AMBUSH SITE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO AVOID ANY MORE ATTACKS BY ENEMY FOLLOW-ON FORCES.

- c. Treat and evacuate any casualties.
- d. Send a report to higher HQ.
- e. Select a rally point according to METT-TC factors.
- f. Direct **patrol** movement to the rally point.
- g. Continue the mission **if applicable**.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier a squad-size element in a combat environment and an IED detonation.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to react to the IED attack by directing the squad to suppress any enemy fire, set up security, evacuate any casualties, recover any disabled vehicles, and exit the area.

Performance Measures	<u>GO</u>	<u>NO-GO</u>
1. Reacted to an IED attack while maintaining movement.	_____	_____
2. Reacted to an IED attack while being forced to stop.	_____	_____
3. Reacted to an IED attack while dismounted.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any measure is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any measure, show him how to do it correctly.

References

Required
TC 20-32-5

Related
FM 20-32
FM 4-30.51
FMI 3-34.119
GTA 09-12-001

Prepare for an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Threat Prior to Movement (UNCLASSIFIED / FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (U//FOUO) 052-192-3262

Conditions: You are given an IED pattern analysis, operational graphics, current rules of engagement (ROE) and escalation of force (EOF) measures, and an order to conduct movement in an area containing possible IEDs/vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (SVBIEDs).

Standards: Prepare for an IED threat prior to movement. Conduct an IED threat analysis, troop-leading procedures, a briefing on actions to take during short and long halts using the 5/25 meter check, and a briefing on actions to take when encountering a suspected IED using the 5-Cs (confirm, clear, cordon, check, and control).

Performance Steps

1. Determine the composition of the movement element.
 - a. Determine the total number of vehicles in the movement element.
 - b. Determine how many vehicles have crew-served weapons and where they will be positioned in the movement element.
 - c. Determine the **type and number** of jammers and counter radio-controlled IED electronic warfare (CREW) devices **available and where they** will be positioned in the movement element.
 - d. Maintain 360-degree security within both the **patrol and individual vehicles**.
 - (1) Assign each vehicle a sector to scan to ensure 360-degree security. Instruct vehicle crews to maintain 360-degree security in the event of enemy contact. Establish a plan to maintain 360-degree sector scanning in the event that a vehicle is lost.
 - (2) Assign each member within the vehicle a specific area to scan.
 - (3) **Develop a simple, easily understood method of communication within the vehicle and the patrol.**
 - e. Determine if any civilian vehicles or vehicles from other units will be in the movement element. Ensure that these vehicles participate in any mission rehearsals.
2. Request an area of operations (AO) situation update from higher headquarters (HQ).
 - a. Be familiar with the route, including the start point (SP), the release point (RP), choke points, and critical points **such as Tier One locations**.

Performance Steps

- b. Update all maps with current graphics.
 - c. Review all areas on the route where IEDs and ambushes have occurred in the past, **and develop/rehearse friendly courses of action for each specific area**. These are danger areas (the enemy often returns to attack sites that have been previously successful). Read any after-action reviews (AARs) from previous missions to understand the route.
 - d. Identify possible medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) landing zones/pick-up zones (LZs/PZs) along the route **and nearest medical treatment centers**.
 - e. Analyze the likelihood of the different types of contact (visual; physical [direct fire]; indirect fire; obstacles; aircraft; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear [CBRN]; electronic warfare; civilians; and media), and rehearse actions against each of the types of contact multiple times.
3. Develop primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency communications plans.
4. Review and determine the communications plan internal to the movement element.
 - a. Obtain specific call signs and radio frequencies for close air support (CAS), MEDEVAC support, indirect-fire support, vehicle recovery support, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support, and forward operating bases (FOBs) along the route of movement for quick-reaction force (QRF) support.
 - b. Ensure that communications equipment is fully operational and **tested to ensure interoperability with CREW devices**.
 - c. Determine the communications plan and the proper net for requesting:
 - (1) Supporting fires or aviation support.
 - (2) **Passage of lines and assistance from land owning units along the route**.
 - (3) MEDEVAC assets.
 - d. **Estimate arrival times for** QRF or EOD personnel to reach the movement element throughout movement.
5. Conduct detailed precombat checks (PCCs) and precombat inspections (PCIs) of crews and individuals. Include the following:
 - a. Vehicle load plans.

NOTE: Load plans may include: self-recovery assets, spare tires, binoculars or other visual-detection assets, a fully stocked combat lifesaver aid bag and litter, operational communications equipment, warning signs posted in the local language, an EOF kit, incendiary grenades to destroy the vehicle, additional ammunition, crew-served weapons, IED/unexploded explosive ordnance(UXO)-marking materials, night vision devices, and a global positioning system (GPS) device (if available). For best effect, standardize vehicle load plans. In an emergency, there is no time to waste looking for ammunition or a combat lifesaver bag.
 - b. Medical assets (medics, qualified combat lifesavers and aid bags, Soldier kits, and litters). Know where they are located in the movement elements.
 - c. Personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - d. Radios. Radios are on precision lightweight global positioning system receiver (PLGR) time.
6. Brief and rehearse actions to take during short and long halts using the **5/25 meter checks**.

Performance Steps

DANGER: CONDUCT THESE CHECKS USING THEATER -SPECIFIC METHODS, SUCH AS THE 5/25 METER CHECKS,

5-METER CHECK: IDENTIFY A POSITION TO HALT. CARRY OUT A SYSTEMATIC VISUAL CHECK USING BINOCULARS OR OTHER OPTICS. CHECK FOR ABNORMALITIES SUCH AS DISTURBED EARTH, SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS, OR LOOSE BRICKS IN WALLS AND SECURITY TIES. WORK FROM THE GROUND AND CONTINUE ABOVE HEAD HEIGHT. TAKE YOUR TIME, SEARCH METHODICALLY, AND USE A WHITE FLASHLIGHT AT NIGHT.

25-METER CHECK: ONCE A 5-METER CHECK IS COMPLETED, CONTINUE VISUALLY CLEARING OUT TO 25 METERS. IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE PATROL LEADER, CONDUCT A DISMOUNTED CHECK TO A RADIUS OF 25 METERS AROUND YOUR POSITION, CHECKING FOR POTENTIAL IED INDICATORS AND ANYTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

DURING THE CONDUCT OF THE 5/25 METER CHECKS THE PATROL MUST REMAIN FOCUSED OUTWARD SEARCHING FROM FAR TO NEAR LOOKING FOR SUSPECTED ENEMY ACTIVITY (SUCH AS A TRIGGERMAN, A CAMERAMAN, OR A SNIPER).

THE DRIVER AND THE GUNNER SHOULD REMAIN IN THE VEHICLE.

7. Brief and rehearse all personnel to make sure they understand the 5-Cs when encountering a suspected or known IED.
 - a. Confirm the requirement for EOD to clear the suspected IED by scanning the immediate surroundings from a 360-degree perspective if possible, using optics, while staying as far back as possible.
 - (1) Conduct surveillance from a safe distance, whenever possible, of both the suspected IED and likely enemy overwatch locations. Do not attempt to move the suspected IED.
 - (2) Indicate the location of suspected IEDs using the unit-designated marking system.

NOTE: The first vehicle in the patrol to identify the suspected IED attempts to alert other vehicles of the suspected IED location using the 3 Ds (distance, direction, and description). If possible this call should be made from 100 meters or more away from the suspected IED. Vehicles with CREW devices MUST NOT turn off these devices to transmit reports.

- (3) Use available hard cover (to include vehicles) to the maximum extent.
- (4) Conduct checks of the immediate surroundings using the 5/25 meter checks to ensure there are no secondary devices.
- (5) The element remains focused outward looking for enemy activity (such as a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).
- (6) The element calls higher HQ using the 9-line explosive hazards (EH) spot report.
 - (a) Line 1, Date-Time Group. Complete this line with the date and time the item was discovered.
 - (b) Line 2, Reporting Activity and Location. Complete this line with the unit and the 8-digit grid location of the EH.
 - (c) Line 3, Contact Method. Enter the radio frequency, call sign, point of contact (POC), and telephone number.
 - (d) Line 4, Type of Ordnance. Document whether it was dropped, projected, placed, or thrown or whether it was a possible IED. Give the number of items, if more than one. Include as detailed of a description as possible of the item in question, to include the size, shape, and physical condition.
 - (e) Line 5, CBRN Contaminations. Be as specific as possible.
 - (f) Line 6, Resources Threatened. Document equipment, facilities, or other assets that were threatened.
 - (g) Line 7, Impact on Mission. Provide a short description of the current tactical situation and how the EH affected the status of the mission.
 - (h) Line 8, Protective Measures. Document any measures taken to protect personnel and equipment.

Performance Steps

- (i) Line 9, Recommended Priority. Indicate whether it was immediate, indirect, minor, or no threat.
 - Immediate. Stops the unit maneuver and mission capability or threatens critical assets vital to the mission.
 - Indirect. Stops the unit maneuver and mission capability or threatens critical assets important to the mission.
 - Minor. Reduces the unit maneuver and mission capability or threatens noncritical assets.
 - No threat. Has little or no effect on the capabilities or assets of the unit.
- b. Clear all personnel from the area **to a tactically safe position and distance from the potential IED** using mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC) factors.

DANGER: THE ELEMENT VARIES THE MINIMUM SAFE DISTANCE (MINIMUM SAFE DISTANCE FOR EXPOSED PERSONNEL IS CONSIDERED TO BE 300 METERS) WHEN MOVING AWAY FROM THE IED TO AVOID ESTABLISHING PREDICTABILITY BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE SECONDARY IEDS. AVOID USING ANY COMMUNICATION OR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (OTHER THAN JAMMERS OR CREW DEVICES) WITHIN THE PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED SECURED EXCLUSION AREA.

- c. Cordon off the area, establish EOF measures along avenues of approach, position jammers/CREW devices to best protect the element, direct personnel out of the danger area, allow entry only to EOD personnel, and follow existing ROE procedures to question, search, and detain suspects.

NOTE: In the event of larger elements, personnel who are deemed nonessential for the purpose of cordoning off the area can either use an alternate route of movement and continue the mission or return to the nearest safe area. Theater-specific guidance or mission necessities may require the unit to react to the IED in a different manner, such as bypassing.

- (1) Direct personnel out of the IED danger area **(minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters).**

WARNING: CHECK SUSPICIOUS PERSONNEL EXITING THE CORDONED-OFF AREA TO SUPPRESS THE ENEMY WITHIN THE DANGER AREA.

- (2) Identify, clear, and establish an area for an incident control point (ICP).
- (3) **Ensure that the Soldiers remain focused outward in cordoned positions to provide protection and security against command-detonated IEDs or SVBIEDs.**
- d. Check the immediate area for secondary devices around the ICP and cordoned positions using the 5/25 meter checks.
- e. Control the area inside the cordon to ensure only authorized access.
 - (1) Control media reporters, and reduce civilian distractions.
 - (2) Control the area inside the cordon to ensure only authorized access.
 - (a) Allow only emergency vehicles to enter the cordoned area.
 - (b) Ensure that all personnel and vehicles enter and exit the cordoned area through the ICP.
 - (4) **Scan for other enemy activity (such as a triggerman, a cameraman, a sniper).**

8. Brief and rehearse the procedures for—

- a. Civilian casualties.
- b. Broken-down vehicles.
- c. Damaged/destroyed vehicles.
- d. **Casualty evacuation procedures.**
- e. Rally point usage.
- f. **ROE and EOF measures.**
- g. Personnel bump plans.
- h. Security of sensitive items.
- i. Vehicle accidents.
- j. Requesting MEDEVAC and establishing LZs/PZs.

Performance Steps

9. Ensure that all crew-served weapons are test-fired and that each Soldier understands the weapons control status and the theater ROE.
10. Brief the element to ensure that it avoids establishing any predictable reaction patterns.
11. Conducts a detailed element debrief and AAR upon completion of operations.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with an order to conduct movement in an AO with a high threat of IEDs.

Brief Soldier: Tell the Soldier to prepare for an IED threat prior to movement within the AO by conducting troop-leading procedures pertinent to IED defeat.

Performance Measures	<u>GO</u>	<u>NO-GO</u>
1. Determined the composition of the movement element.	—	—
2. Requested an AO situation update from higher HQ.	—	—
3. Developed primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency communications plans.	—	—
4. Reviewed and determined the communications plan internal to the movement element.	—	—
5. Conducted detailed PCCs and PCIs of crews and individuals.	—	—
6. Briefed and rehearsed actions to take during short and long halts using the 5/25 meter checks.	—	—
7. Briefed and rehearsed all personnel to make sure they understood the 5-Cs when encountering a suspected or known IED.	—	—
8. Briefed and rehearsed the procedures for civilian casualties, broken-down vehicles, damaged/destroyed vehicles, casualty evacuation procedures, rally point usage, ROE and EOF measures, personnel bump plans, security of sensitive items, vehicle accidents, and requesting MEDEVAC and establishing LZs/PZs.	—	—
9. Ensured that all crew-served weapons were test-fired and that each Soldier understood the weapons control status and the theater ROE.	—	—
10. Briefed the element to ensure that it avoided establishing any predictable reaction patterns.	—	—
11. Conducted a detailed element debrief and AAR upon completion of operations.	—	—

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any measure is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any measure, show him how to do it correctly.

References

Required
TC 20-32-5

Related
FM 20-32
FM 4-30.51
FMI 3-34.119
GTA 09-12-001